# MAYOR HALL.

· Sudden Illness of a Juror and Consequent Adjournment of the Trial.

### A DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE IN COURT.

Mayor Hall and His Counsel Greatly Chagrined.

Barnest Appeal to the Court for a Short Adjournment and Speedy Resumption of the Trial.

Garvey Sets Himself Right with Regard to His Little Bill.

The Sick Juror and What His Physician Says.

#### ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

It would appear as if the trial of Mayor Hall was, spart from the great interest it excites per se, to be on of surprises. The first two weeks of the amation of the prosecuting counsel's open-address, and in forensic debates on both sides and against the series of objections presented to the admissibility of documentary testimony. This liaving been disposed of all sensation and in-terest in the case was dying out, when, Hi, prestô! terest in the case was dying out, when, Hi, prestol-like a trick in a pantomime, the great plasterer, who was supposed to be lying away perdu in some out of the way Swiss auberge, suddenly appears on the witness stand. Fresh interest from that moment invests the case, and the developments Garvey was expected to make became the all-absorbing topic of public discussion. The Mayor was the plasterer, the latter becoming the hero of the hour. It was not so much that his revelations would be likely to make the case against the Mayor one whit stronger, but that his exposures of the New Court House ring francis city officials under indictment, but not yet put upon trial. The readiness which Garvey evinced to disput upon the stand has added to the public curiity, and has each day since then crowded not only the Court room but all the approaches thereto

long before the hour for opening the Court had arrived the claimants for admittance were far in arrived the claimants for admittance were far in excess of the accommodation, and it eventually required the aid of a squad of police officers to make a passage way through the crowd for those who really had business in the Court, or were otherwise privileged to enter. Exactly at eleven o'clock Chief Justice Daly, of the Common Pleas, took has seat on the bench. Mayor Hall, with his counsel, was in attendance, as were also counsel for the prosecution. Garvey was in the ante-room, between the Clerk of the Court's room and the Hall of Justice, awaiting the summons that was to again bring him to the stand. But here was another

Surprise in Store,

If not a disappointment, for those who had come to hear Garvey's revelation against the Ring. From the Erst it was evident there was something in the wind. Counsel for the prosecution formed one little knot, while Mayor Hall and his counsel formed another, in carnest consultation upon some fact that had but just come to their knowledge. To be sure there was a vacant chair in the Jury box, but no one at first connected that circumstance with the anxious consultation of counsel, and still the opening of the day's proceedings and the appearance of Garvey were anxiously awaited. But that empty juror's cnair was in fact the cause of the unwonted delay and of the consultations of counsel. After counsel on either side had closed their silent powwows and some order within the bar had been restored, Judge Daly informed counsel that the clerk would read to the Court a communication which he had just received informing him of the libress and consequent unavoidable absence of one of the jurors. Mr. Sparkes then rose and read the following letter:—

DEAR SIN-I am attending Mr. Matthias Clarke, of \$25 Greenwich street, who has been suffering from nervous prostration since Friday last, and will be unable to do duty as juro for several days to come.

Mr. Clark suffered from an attack of paralysis about two years ago, and as I find that a continuance of this kind of seryears ago, and as I and that a continuance of this kind of vice may induce a second attack I would earnestly re-mend that he be entirely relieved. Respectfully, J. W. WRIGHT, M. D. No. 8 Charlton att

MARCH 11. 1872.

This accounted at once for the empty chair and counsel's unusual deliberations. Counsel on both sides agreed that under the decision in the Cancemic asset they could hot go on with eleven jurors, and a long discussion arose as to what course should be taken—whether the trial should now be discontinued and a new jury empaneticd, or whether an adjournment should be taken to give Mr. Clark a chance to recover and try the case. The letter of the previous property of the previous previous previous previous property of the previous p discontinued and a new jury empanelled, or whether an adjournment should be taken to give Mr. Clark a chance to recover and try the case. The letter of the physician strongly intimates a necessity to entirely relieve him from this duty.

Mr. T. C. S. Buckley proposed to send to the People's Bank, in whice Mr. Clark is cashier, to inquire more particularly of Mr. Zabriskie, its President, the exact condition of Mr. Clark.

This was, however, overruled, as the Court was bound to accept Dr. Wright's certificate of the actual state of the juror's health.

Some little discussion arose, the prosecution suggesting that possibly the Cancenn case did not apply to cases of misdemeanor. It seemed, however, the general opinion that this suggestion was without weight.

ithout weight.

Mr. Clinton then suggested an adjournment for few days to ascertain the exact state of the health

a rew days to accream the control of Mr. Clark.

Mr. Stoughton, however, suggesfed that in view of the importance of the trial and its immediate disposition to the defendant, the Court, if in doubt, should itself inquire into the heath of the juror. He strongly and earnestly opposed any long adjournment of the cause, and asked the Court to product the marrow.

He strongly and earnestly opposed any long adjournment of the cause, and asked the Court to proceed to-morrow.

In this view of the case the Mayor fully concurred, and it was very evident, from his manner, that he felt deeply the untoward illness of the juror, which necessitated the adjournment or prolongation of the trial. He pressed upon his counsel the absolute importance to him, in his official character, to have the case proceeded with under other auspices as rapidly as possible. He suggested the discharge of the whole jury and the swearing in of another the next morning, but in this he was overruled. The Court decided to

ADJOURN THE TRIAL TILL FIDAY, and, although Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Burrill pressed the Court for a shorter term, Judge Daly was still of the opinion that, under all the circumstances, he would adjourn the case to the day first named—Friday next. The Court was then adjourned.

GARVEY REVIEWS HIS TESTIMONY.

In reference to the testimony given by him on Friday last Garvey says that his just chalms were in all, including profits, \$264,660, of which the items were:—

but besides this he had to cover

Advance to Mr. Tweed. #50,000

Due by Mr. Tweed, for plastering on his own
and a friend's house. 60,000

Due by E. A. Woodward, for plastering on 

Total due him from city and individuals.......\$300,666
To this he added his own political assessments of..... 5.000

## WHAT DOCTOR WRIGHT SAYS.

The Physical Condition of the Absenting Juror-Possibility of His Recovery-"Can Tell Setter on Friday."
After the adjournment of the Court a reporter of

the HERALD went up to see Dr. Wright, the medical sttendant upon the absenting juror, and obtain from him fuller particulars than were contained in the certificate sent to the Court of the exact state of aith of Mr. Clark. The following conversation

REPORTER-You are the regular medical attend nt of Mr. Clark, Doctor, I believe? Dr. WRIGHT-Yes, sir, and have been for several

REFORTER- Can you give me any inform

Dr. WRIGHT-I find, on referring to my case book, that the illness I referred to in my certificate took place longer ago than that. It began in May, 1867, with a mild attack of apoplexy and was followed by paralysis of one side. One arm and hand were paratyzed and there was considerable mability to to use the tongue. Mr. Clark was disqualified from anything in the way of business for a number o anything in the way of business for a number of months, and went to Saratoga springs and stayed there the best part of the summer for the benefit of his health. Since that time he has been in delicate health all the time, so that he has had to exercise the utmost care to get along at all with his business. Indeed for that matter he has had to give up a part of his business, because we did not think it prudent or proper for him to overstrain his strength by any great exertion, whether physical or mental.

REPORTER—And the trial has again broken him down?

proper for him to overstrain his strength by any great exertion, whether physical or mental.

REPORTER—And the trial has again broken him down?

Dr. WRIGHT—Well, the trial, I suppose; but, of course, I could not say that positively, has had a great effect upon his nervous system, and has utterly prostrated him. He is now in such a condition as to necessitate our giving him brandy every half hour to keep him going.

REPORTER—What are his symptoms?

DR. WRIGHT—His pulse is exceedingly weak and feeble. He is scarcely able to take any nourishment, and is confine, to his bed hearly all the time. REPORTER—What are his symptoms?

DR. WRIGHT—He sent for me on Friday morning, as he left unweil, before he went down town, but it was away. I did not get home till Saturday night, and then I at once went to see him.

REPORTER—Is there any chance of his recuperating sufficiently in a week to go on with the case?

Dr. WRIGHT—It is, of course, a very didicuit, indeed an impossible thing to say how rapidly Mr. Clark can recover his strength. He is a little better this morning, but his pulse is very weak. I shall see him every day for the present, and can, of course, tell much by Friday what are the prospects of his speedily regaining his strength. The trouble is simply an amair of nervous debility. He is prostrate and unable to do anything. He has great trouble, also, I should have told you, in sleeping, and we have to give him nervines to make him rest. But if he improves as rapidly as most men would under similar circumstances, he might, perhaps, attend the Court If it be absolutely accessary. But you must recoilect he is now pretty well in years—over sixty—and that he is not so good a man physically as he would have told you, in sleeping, and we have to give him nervines to make him rest. But if he improves as rapidly as most men would under similar circumstances, he might, perhaps, attend the Court II it be absolutely accessary. But you must recoilect he is now pretty well in the improves well in the reason why I suggested t

## THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Jumel Estate Case—The Defence Closed—The Criminal Calendar in the United States Circuit Court-Suit Against Ex-Collector Grinnell-Proceedings in Admiralty-The Broadway Widening Controversy-A Banking Firm in Court-Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., as a Re-

ceiver-Foreclosing a Mort-gage-Business in the General Sessions-The Belden Will Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Jumel Estate-Case of the Defendant Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yes terday.

George Palen, the twelfth, being still absent in consequence of illuess.

The litigants, through their counsel, stipulated in open court, and agreed to proceed with the case to trial, verdict and judgment with the eleven jurors who had answered in like manner as with a full jury.

who had answered in like manner as with a full jury.

The case was then proceeded with, when further testimony was offered on the part of Mr. Chase, the defendant. The greater portion of the day was taken up by the introduction in evidence of deeds and papers having reference to the Jumel estate. At three o'clock the counsel for defendant announced that they rested their case. Mrs. Perry, daughter, and Mr. William Inglis Chase, son of the defendant, were subsequently called to the stand and briefly examined in regard to one or two points of the case by counsel for plaintiff, who propose to put in some rebuting testimony, which will, as they state, be short.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

Criminal Trials—The Pett Jurors.

The jurors summoned on the panel for the trial of

The jufors summoned on the panel for the trial of criminal cases were discharged until this day week, when Judge Benedict will hold Court. A Suit Agalust Ex-Collector Grinnell-Tulus-

Yesterday Judge Woodruff rendered his decision in the case of Mark Shaw vs. Moses H. Gripnell. The facts are given in the subjoined statement:-About the 1st of April, 1869, the brig Julia Kelley,

of Parrisboro, Nova Scotia, arrived at this port with a cargo of goods from the port of Hamburg. She was here proceeded against by libel in Admiralty, and about the 12th of May was sold by the Marshal under the decree of the Court. The plaintiff became the purchaser and received a bill of sale from the Marshal dated May 12, 1859. Meantime, having duliable goods on board and the duties not being pale nor secured on the 5th of May, an order was issued by the Collector of the Port to the United States inspectors in charge to take the goods to the public stores, in accordance with the statuses (act of March 2, 1799, section 3d, 1 Statutes at Large, and article 12, Statutes at Large, 200, amendatory thereof).

After the purchase above mentioned the plaintiff applied to the defendant for a clearance of the brig for an outward voyage, and such clearance was retised unless the fees of inspectors, charges of stevedores and other expenses of removing the goods were paid. The plaintiff, protesting against the exaction, paid the charges amounting to \$485 95 over and above the ordinary fees and charges for a clearance, and, without taking any appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, brought this suit.

The Judge says:—I am not able to withdraw the claim of plaintiff in this case from the operation of section 16 of the act of Congress of January 30, 1894 (13 Statutes at Large, p. 216). That section provides that the decision of the respective collectors of customs as to all fees, charges and exactions of whatever character other than those mentioned in the next preceding section claimed by them or by any of the officers under them, in the performance of their official duty shall be that and conclusive against all persons interested in such fees, charges or exactions, unless \* notice that an appeal will be taken \* to the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any such fees, costs and charges such appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first shall

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Action for Damage to Bags. Before Juage Biatchford.

James L. Howiett et al. vs. the Bark Antoinette

C.—The libel in this case seeks to recover damages for a quantity of bags imported per the Antoinette by the plaintiff into this port from Liverpool, and which bags, it was alleged, were destroyed on the voyage by being allowed to come in contact with soda ash and other substances that rendered them entirely worthless. The claimants set up that there was no neglect on their part in the carriage of the goods. Decision reserved.

Collision Case. was a libel to recover damages from the Dutchess for the alleged sinking of a canalboat, laden with brick, in the North River. The case has not concluded.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge Against a Cigar Maker. Before Commissioner Shields.
The United States vs. Gabriel Pfingst.—The de-

fendant, who had been charged with having soid cigars out of realled boxes and omitted to stamp new boxes with proper stamps, waived an examina-tion and was held to await the action of the Grand

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. The Brondway Widening Matter.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The matter of the Broadway widening, which has een allowed to sleep quietly for some time, gave in-lication of still remaining vitality by a motion made decation of still remaining vicinity by a month made to confirm the report of the last appointed commis-sioners. The Judge refused to entertain the motion until decision upon the appeal to the Court of Ap-peals. It will be remembered that these commis-sioners submitted a report which was sent back for

Michael Cartin vs. Julia Cartin.—Report of refered

confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Keyser vs. Keyser.—Pleadings, &c., needed, By Judge Ingraham. John H. Waters vs. William P. Alston et al-lon denied. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Overhauling the Banking Business of Lee

Dunn & Co.

This Court met at eleven A. M. yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The only business of any importance transacted was hearing the argument upon a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of Edward Green, alleged to have been one of the partners of the so-called firm of Lee, Dunn & Co., claiming to carry on the banking business at No. 92

claiming to carry on the banking business at No. 92 Broadway. There are two complaints against Green, one of giving a draft on the Bank of England and another on the Royal Bank of Ireland without having lunds at either bank. The particulars of the case were july published at the time of the arrest of Green. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, on behalf of Green, urged that he could not be held on the evidence, which was merely secondary. He insisted that letters from the banks stating that Green had no money in them would be insufficient to warrant holding him. District Attorney Garvin made short argument on his part by stating that an indiciment would be probably be speedily proved against Green.

#### SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.'s, Receivership Charges Before Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis. Wm. H. Baldwin et al. vs. Elizabeth Eagler et al. - By a judgment or directed order in this activ Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., in May, 1870, was appointed receiver. The facts of the case having been fully published in connection with the preliminary published in connection with the preliminary legal proceedings it is unnecessary to repeat them. The gist of the matter is that Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., as such receiver, received as rents \$38.74 and brought in a bid of charges amounting to \$38.5 60, leaving in his hand a balance of \$3.24 to the credit of the estate. Judge Mccuan gave an order affirming the receiver's charges. The case came up on an appeal from this order, the claim being that the charges were exorbitant. The opposing counsel indulged in a lengthy argument, to which the Court paliently listened and then took the papers, reserving its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Curious Way to Get Rid of a Man.

Before Judge Sedgwick. Elise V. Benito vs. Richard Conklin et al.—A moon was made in this case to make permanent an injunction restraining the defendants from fore-closing a mortgage on certain personal property, The plaintiff is the daughter of Eliza Go the latter, and the defendant, Richard Conklin, had lived together as man and wile about twelve years, and have one child, a daughter, eight years old. In January last Conklin was arrested on a charge of breach of promise of marriage on complaint of Eliza Georges, and conduced in Ludiow Street Jali about a fortnight. Upon being discharged, his brother, who, it is alieged, had advanced money to purchase the property in question, attempted to foreclose a mortgage upon it, whereupon this suit was brought by the plaintiff, allexing that the property was given to her by her mother, and a temporary injunction obtained to make permanent while the present motion was brought. The plaintiff and her witnesses made anidavit that the property belonged to her mother, and that the latter had been trying for years to get rid of Conklin. The case was argued at length by George W. Wingate for the plaintiff and Charles S. Spencer for the defendant.

Decisions.

James Henderson vs. Isaac Hill .- Motion denied. A. D. Ashley vs. William A. Harris.-Order

granted.

John Ross vs. William F. Morgan.—Same.

Emily F. Ford vs. August Belmont et al.—Same.

Antonio G. Gitono vs. Charles Frantz.—See demurrer, with Clerk.

Greenleaf K. Sheridan vs. John J. Fleid.—Order

granted.

By Judge Moneil.

Margaret Mahoney vs. James Scott et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. See opinion.

William B. Duncan et al. vs. Jacob Berlin et al.—Case and amendments settled must be engrossed for filing.

Enzabeth Cocney vs. Frederick V. Hurd.—Motion denied, without prejudice.

enick without prejudice.

Henry D. Palmer vs. Robert M. De Witt.—See opinion with Clerk.

Andrew J. Perry vs. Elisha W. Chester et al.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and reply to counter claim in twenty days on payment of costs. See opinion.

of costs. See opinion.

In the matter of an attachment against George C.

Genet.—See opinion, with Clerk.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Belden Will Case.

This case came up to-day at the Surrogate's Court, when counsel for the contestants reviewed some of the evidence heretofore given by parties concerned in the will. The Surrogate took the sceno, grapher's minutes of the evidence, with the intention of reading it carefully and giving his decision in relation to motion of counsel against admitting the will to probate at as early a day as possible.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Obscene Literature Vender Sent to the Penitentiary. Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday William Simpson, who pleaded guilty on Friday to vend-ing obscene literature and pictures, was brought up

His Honor the Recorder said that he was furnished with evidence to satisfy him that Simpson had been for a long time engaged in this disgusting and demoralizing traffic, and consequently should have no mercy extended to him. He was sentence

have no mercy extended to him. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000.

"MOTHER ROACH" GONE TO SING SING.

Mary Ann Leonard, alias Mother Roach, a professional pickpocket, pleaded guilty to stealing a pocketbook containing \$50 from Miss Lydia Lyons, while riding in a Broadway stage, on the 7th of February. In view of extenuating circumstances, stated to the Recorder by Mr. Howe, His Honor sent her to the State Prison for two years.

Rudolph Smith was tried and convicted of stealing \$50 in money and some clothing from a fellow workman named Henry scheibe on the 20th of January. He was sent to the Fenitentiary for three years.

Frank Wilkins, charged with stealing \$50 worth of clothing on the 14th of November from Frank Suez, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

An interesting Case of Pongery and was sent to the Penitentiary Case of Pongery and charged with the

Frederick Henry was arraigned charged with the forgery of a check of \$35 on the St. Nicholas National Hank. The prisoner, who is a simple-looking German, with a child-like and handsome expression of countenance, pleaded not guilty.

The following are the facts of the case, as dedeloped in the testimony of the complainant, a man named John Fisch, a lager beer saloon keeper, of 36 Maiden lane:—

Three weeks ago the pressure.

Maiden lane:—
Three weeks ago the prisoner went to Fisch's saloon and offered him a check for \$35 on the St. Nicholas National Bank, asking for until the next day. The check was drawn in the names of J. D. Dierhuiz & Co. The prisoner did not turn up next day and the check was found to be a forgery.

until the next day. The check was drawn in the names of J. D. Dierhuiz & Co. The prisoner did not turn up next day and the check was found to be a forgery.

The counsel for the prisoner examined several witnesses as to character. The prisoner himself was put on the stand and swore positively that he had never taken the name of Max Levy; that he never made an affidavit in that name, and, finally, that he never swote he owned real estate in this city worth \$100,000.

To the intense astonishment of the prisoner and his counsel Mr. A. H. Purdy, the United States Assistant District Attorney, walked into Court and took the stand. Mr. Purdy distinctly swore that in last septemeer the prisoner came to him to offer bail for a man who was arrested and brought to the United States District Attorney's office in Chambers street on a warrant from New Orleans, charging him with robbing the mail. Mr. Purdy said that he could not be mistaken as to the man. He gave the name of Max Levy, and made an affidavit in that name to the effect that he owned real estate in New York worth \$100,000, in West Forty, second street. As Mr. Purdy at first refused to take him as ball he Biought Anothers Man.

To identify him as Max Levy. This other man was further identified by a Deputy Marshat of the United States Court. He has since been arrested. This evidence, which was sprung on the prisoner, seemed to paralyze him. Henry's counsel sought to prove that because he was a timable twelve months ago, of which medical testimony was given, that ne forgot the name of the man who gave him the check. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, and the Recorder not only seatenced him on the spot to the longest period allowed by law, which is five years in the State Prison, but instructed the District Attorney to have the Grand Jury Indict Henry for perjury.

Joseph Hyland was tried upon an indictment for grand larceny. It appeared from the testimony that on the 5th of Jannary, 1871, a trunk containing \$400 worth of cloth

said he bought a pawn ticket of a man by which he procured the jacket. The Recorder charged the jury that there was not sufficient evidence to sus-tain the Indictment and a vervict of not guilty was

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALFIBARS—THIS DAY.

SUFFREME COURT—CROULT—Part 1—Held by Judg e Barrett—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 617, 1079, 961, 1381, R. U. 155, 416, 307, 25334, 621, 957, 1021, 1113, 1387, 1391, 1395, 1399, 1407, 1413, 1417, Part 2—Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 642, 648, 432½, 378, R. C. 60½, R. C. 33½, 630½, 364, 394½, 450, 464, 460, 460, 470, R. C. 188, 244 430, 478, R. C. 2½, R. C. 60½, R. C. 33½, 50, 478, R. C. 2½, R. C. 60½, R. C. 36½, R. C. 36½, S. 62, 53, 65, 57, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 7, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 99, 100.

SUFFREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Cardozo—Court opens ten A. M.—Nos. 77, 87, 94, 100, 104, 111, 22, 155, 163.

SUFFRIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Barbourt—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 563, 129, 337, 1643, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1609, 1673, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1794, 1793.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Bob, 1697, 1699, 1793, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 129, 367, 3648, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1635, 1639, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1793, 1894, 1793, 1794, 1793.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Cardozo—1386, 1397, 1398, 1399. Part 2.—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens eleven A. M.—Nos. 980, 506, 906, 1085 %, 1301; by order, 1829; 473, 71, 652, 472, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399. Part 2.—Held by Judge Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 9050, 7503, 8141, 7407, 7810, 7875, 7874, 7896, 7924, 8718, 8100, 8042, 8063, 8063, 8074, 8143, 8148, 803, 903, 9040, 9050, 7503, 8141, 7407, 7810, 7875, 7874, 7896, 7924, 8718, 8109, 9052, 830, 8094, 9056, 9056, 9058, 8718, 8110, 9040, 8467, 8058, 9060, COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. William McNevius, homicide; Same vs. John Cullen, William McNevius, homicide; Sam

86.8, 9060.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs.
William Moneyins, homicide; Same vs. John Cullen,
homicide; Same vs. George Quinn, robbery; Same
vs. Charles O'Neill. alias Christopher Smith, rape;
Same vs. James Whalez, rape; Same vs. Francis
McCormack, rape; Same vs. John Keily, burgiary;
Same vs. Henry Allen, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Robert Paimer, James Palmer, James
Melia, grand larceny; Same vs. William B. Costello,
falso pretence; Same vs. William B. Costello,
falso pretence; Same vs. William B. Mary
Florence, abduction.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

The Westfield Disnster-Another Action for \$5,006 Damages. Before Judge Pratt.

Parnette Chenevière vs. The Staten Island Rail-Parnette Chenevière vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company.—The husband and two children of
the plaintif were among those killed by the Westfield explosion. This action is brought to recover
\$5.000 damages for the death of Mr. Chenevière.
The deceased was principal of a young ladies'
private school in Clinhon street, South Brooklyn.
The case came up for trial yesterday morning.
Messrs. G. J. and Henry Greenield appeared for
plaintif, and Messrs. Dickerson and Brown for the
company. Mr. Brown applied for a postponement
of the trial on the ground that the schlor counsel,
Mr. Beach, was engaged in a case in New York.
Judge Pratt refused to grant the application, and
the work of empaneling a jury was commenced.
In about two hours the following jury was aworn
in:

In about two hours the following jury was commenced.
In about two hours the following jury was sworn in:

Jacob Voebel, brushes, 293 South Fourth street;
John M. Farrington, locks, 139 Johnson street; John T. Smithson, jeweiry, 283 Livingston street; John T. Smithson, jeweiry, 283 Livingston street; John T. Smithson, jeweiry, 283 Livingston street; John M. Readnead, baking powder, 295 Raymond street; David Martin, groeer, 40 Sixth street; E. D.; Vincent Mortling, shipbunder, 278 Eighteenth street; Andrew Leonard, livery, 290 Columbia street; Gabriel Leverick, engineer, 154 Lawrence street; Martin Falion, plumber, 30 Flatbush avenue; S. M. Barborow, drugs, 190 Flatbush avenue.

By agreement of counsel the trial was adjourned until this morning. Mr. Greenfield, while arging a speedy trial, said that there was danger that the company would allow a mortgage of \$250,000 on their property to be foreclosed.

Mrs. Cheneviere has also instituted suits against the company for the loss of her children and injuries received by herself.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Peter Madden, et al. vs. Patrick H. Colin, et al.—
Judgment for plaintif for amount demanded in
complaint and interest, with costs, against P. H.
Colin, and for the other defendants, with costs,
Withelmina R. Jordan vs. Charles Jordan.—alotton
for alimony denied, with \$10 costs.

Hugo Bunge vs. Joseph H. Tucn.—Motion for
contamission denied, with \$10 costs.

Henry Wills vs. Gussia By Judge Pratt.

Henry R. Angus vs. Richard B. Kimball.—Demurrer sustained, with \$10 costs.

CITY COURT.

Scizure of the Stambont Westfield Under the Judgaent in the Madden Case. Before Judge Neilson.

As announced in the HERALD of Sunday, the jury in the suit of the widow Madden gave her a verdict in the suit of the whole Madden gave her a verification \$5,000—the full amount claimed for the death of ner husband. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas E. Pearsail, of counsel for the plaintinf, entered up the judgment for \$5,000 damages and \$681 costs. Execution was at once issued and delivered to Sheriff Brennau, of New York, who sent Deputy Sectacher and three officers down to the Staten Island ferry slip, where they seized the ill-fated Westfield at the dock. The vessel was repaired and refitted shortly after the explosion, and put in use It was yesterday left in charge of the

Delinquent Jurors Fined.

Before Judge Moore.

Twenty-three jurors, out of a list of seventy-five

summoned, answered to their names yesterday. Judge Moore directed that each delinquent juror be fined \$25 and ordered a panel of 100 to be summoned to-day. The Court adjourned, as there was not a sufficient number of jurors present.

## CITY FINANCES.

Weekly Exhibit of the City Chamberlain, The City Chamberlain and County Trensurer makes the following exhibit of the receipts, payents and balances for the week ending March 9:-Total balances on 29th February .....

Interest on city stocks	
Receipts from 29th February to 9th March   Detail	895,856 84
Total receipts	83,758,900 83 964,257 47
Outcomes on Oth Warnsh	B 404 242 54

Payments by the Comptroller. Comptroller Green yesterday made the following

Laborers, &c., on the of Croton Aqueduct in New York and Westchester county for January and February, 1872. \$9,907.72
And he will pay to day—
Inspectors and laborers on cleaning sewers for January, 1872. \$1,480.00
Cleaners, 1872. \$1,480.00
In addition to the above the property of the p

ary, 1872. Size of the same courts for Februs. Size of the same of \$5,150, for services rendered by Inspectors, canvassers, poli clerks and others at the last election.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED. Coroner Schirmer was called to 98 Allen street

to hold an inquest over the remains of William S. Harris, a bright and intelligent lad, six and a half Harris, a bright and intelligent lad, six and a half years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on Thursday last by being run over in front of his father's residence by Car No. 27 of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. Deceased was playing in the street, and a hoop he was rolling went on the track, and in his efforts to recover it Whilam was knocked down and run over. The car wheel crushed his right thigh and foot, death easuing the day following from the injuries. Mr. Harris, father of deceased, after making an investigation, became thorroughly convinced that the occurrence was purely accidental, no blame whatever attaching to the cardiver.

#### SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON. Harriet Martin, an English woman, twenty-seven

years of age, died yesterday, in Centre Street
Hospital, from the effects of a dose of morphine,
which she had taken on Saturday last, at 38 Oak
street, with suicidal intent. Deceased, who was a
woman of intemperate habits, had been an inmate
of the Inebriate Asylum. Coroner Schirmer was

LEET AND STOCKING.

The New Custom House Regime-Important Clause in the New Order.

A NEW LINING FOR AN OLD COAT.

Collector Arthur's View of the Question-Signing the Round Robin.

There is an old proverb, of which every one has heard, "The new broom sweeps clean;" and it ap-pears to have been the idea of the new organization in the Custom House to carry out matters upon that principle. Since the appointment of Collector Arthur there have been many changes in the internal arrangements of the business, and many new spokes have been set in the wheel of reform.

The great outcry of merchants appears generally to have been directed against the excrpitant charges made on goods sent to bonded warehouse on general order as unclaimed goods. It appears the present charges of the port were first drawn up and increased thirty per cent in two instances by differ ent collectors, making in all sixty per cent increase upon the original charges laid down in 1857. In order to arrange this matter satisfactorily it appears that General Arthur sent a request to the Champer of Commerce to name five gentlemen, to the bonded warehouse men to name five, while he would personally name five others, in order to make

would personally name five others, in order to make a committee of fifteen to whom the matter of charges should be left. These gentlemen met together and drew up a scale of charges, which, in appears, proved satisfactory and were accepted by the Chamber of Commerce and Collector Arthur on the sth of March.

The new regime of prices appears to give pretty general satisfaction, and, although some of the charges remain the same, the rates on dry goods and other lines in which there is a large business have been reduced nearly forty per cent.

Since the fuss end expose of the Lect & Stocking business the Collector deemed it necessary to make some arrangement in regard to the bonded warehouses, in which there would not be such a legitimized pressure brought to bear upon the steamship companies, and at least give them the mominal right of naming the warehouse into which their goods were to be removed.

This resulted in the publication of the Custom House order which appeared in yesterday's iteration. This order has divided New York into four districts on the North River, six districts on the East River and five on the Brooklyn side. For each of these districts the Collector has named a bonded warehouse, which he has selected on account of his configuity to the centre of the district, so as to make the cartage charges as small as possible.

All nough the Collector has had the naming of the

sible.

All aough the Collector has had the naming of the warehouse which is to be layored in each district, the firm of Leet & Stocking have been left out of the list, and in their district Squires & Co., who occupy the same block, are the fortunate parties selected.

occupy the same block, are the fortunate parties selected.

This change in the general routine of Custom House business has created conside able excitement among the merchants, and in order to get at the botrom of the whole matter and sirt the wheat from the chaff a representative of the Herald made a tour of visits yesterday, interviewing Collector Arthur, Messrs, Leet and Stocking and the agents of the different steamship companies.

Collector Arthur was found scated in his comfortable little office at a desk placed near the window looking into Wall street, busily engaged in signing various documents. The representative of the Herald opened the ball with the following:—

Q. What is your opinion of the result of your labors on reform? A. Well, that is rather a general question to ask; but I think that we have done away with the abuses which caused such a general outery, and made matters more generally satisfactory to the merchants in general.

Q. What is your object in dividing the city into so many districts? A. It is simply to avoid extra expense of cartage, as under my order published this morning each bonded warehouse that I have named is within half a mile of the steamship companies, what we have of the opinion that the

named is within half a mile of the steamship companies' wharves.

Q. Weil, then, you are of the opinion that the steamship companies are satisfied; the generality of merchants will also be of the same opinion? A. Certainly; as, in general, the steamship companies have to pay ton-fifths of the charges made against goods bonded under general order.

Q. Why did you not appoint Messrs. Leet & Stocking as bonded warehousemen for district No. 47 A. Messrs. Leet & Stocking gave me to unders and that they would prefer not being named in the order, as they felt assured the steamship companies would, of their own accord, place their business in their lands.

Q. Then you have left it in the power of the steamship companies to select what bonded warehouse they please within the district? A. Yes;

Q. Then you have left it in the power of the steamship companies to select what bonded warehouse they please within the district? A. Yes; provided that such warehouse is in no wise under the management of any steamship company.

Q. Do you expect Messrs. Leet & Stocking will have much of the business of the steamship companies thrown into their hands? A. Well, I believe from what they stated to me that they expect to have the business of two for three of the companies.

After thanking General Arthur for his courtesy the Herald representative commenced a tory of the steamship agents, beginning with Mr. Mackenzie, of the French line. That gentleman stated that things appeared to be pretty much the same as usual, only conducted under another form. He said that Messrs, Leet & Stocking had paid him a visit and asked him to send the unclaimed goods that came on the French line to their store. This Mr. Mackenzie refused to do, but afferward he was called upon by a gentleman of the legal profession, who stated that he was anxious to have the French line give their business to Messrs. Leet & Stocking had been the the said. Mackenzie retused to do, but alterward he was called upon by a gentleman of the legal profession, who stated that he was anxious to have the French ine give their business to Messrs. Leet & Stocking. He also said that he echoed the sentiments of Collector Arthur, and that it was in the power of the Custom House to reciprocate such a favor. They did not care about hir. Mackenzie's giving the business to Leet & Stocking as a permanency, and it they liked they could withdraw it in a lew days. Upon the strength of this assertion Mr. Mackenzie's igned the document, which was presented, in the shape of a letter, to Collector Arthur, in which the under signed designated their intention to make use of the bonded warehouse of Messrs. Leet & Stocking.

The reporter then visited the Hamburg line, where he was informed by the gentleman in charge that from what he could make out the new order appeared to be the old business run under a new name, but recommended a visit to Mr. Schwab said he did not think the steamship companies had been much benefited by the new order, and as far as they were concerned they had not yet decided as to who they should give their bonded warehouse business. Mr. Schwab was of the opinion that the Custom House should allow each company to run their own warehouse, attached to their dock, but in charge of the regular government official.

Mr. Dale, of the Imma line, stated that he had signed the letter to Collector Arthur designating the bonded warehouse of Messrs. Leet & Stocking as the one accepted by them; but he said no pressure had been brought to bear on him by the Custom House authorities to induce him to give his signature. He was of the opinion that the bonded warehouse of Messrs. Leet & Stocking as the one accepted by them; but he said no pressure had been brought to bear on him by the Custom House of Messrs. Leet & Stocking was the most commodious in District No. 4, and he had always been satisfied with the manner in which they had conducted their business.

nouse of Messrs. Leet & Stocking was the most commodious in District No. 4, and he had always been satisfied white the manner in which they had conducted their business.

Mr. Sparks, the agent of the Oceanic line, was the next gentleman visited, and he said he had not yet determined into which bonded warehouse they should throw their business. Mr. Sparks said, now that the tariff had been reduced and printed rates circulated, their only object was to secure the nearest available warehouse conducted by men in whose business capacity they could rely. Mr. Sparks was also of the opinion that the government should take into consideration the immense benefit it would be to the commerce of the country if they were to offer every facility for the quick discharge of goods by the unferent steamship companies. Mr. Sparks said that up to the present he had not received a visit from the gentleman who represented himself as coming from General Arthur, but he should give the matter due consideration before designating any bonded warehouse, as he had discovered a clause in the order published in yesterday's Herald whill not be changed, except for cause."

Mr. Hurst, of the National line, said that Messra, Leet & Stocking called at his office about a fortinght since, but had not found him in. A lew days alterward a gentleman of the legal profession, who has a certain connection with political circles, called and was introduced to Mr. Hurst by Mr. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion and Mr. Mackenzle, and asked him to sign it. It was simply a letter to collector Arthur designating the bonded warehouse of Mr. Bale, Messra, Williams & Guion and Mr. Mackenzle, and asked him to sign it. It was simply a letter to collector Arthur designating the intention of the undersigned to make use of the bonded warehouse of Messra, Leet & Stocking permanently; the object was only to show the public the confidence which the steamship companies had in the business to Messra, Leet & Stocking permanently; the object was only to show the public

at with.

Mr. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, stated that he thought the new tariff was a great move for the better; he said that they had signed the document announcing their intention to make use of Messrs. Leet & Stocking's bonded warehouse, as he was of the impression it was the only serviceable warehouse fit for their business in that district. Mr. Williams also said that he had introduced a genteman to Mr. Hurst, of the National line, who was visiting the agents of the different steamship companies for the purpose of getting them to sign use same document, but he

was not aware that the gentlemen in question had any interest whatever with the government authority

any interest whatever with the government authorities.

The Herald representative then visited Mesers, Leet & Stocking and endeavored to obtain their views on the subject of the new regulations. These gentlemen were, however, rather redicent, and said they were unaware of any other applications having been made to the agents of the different companies except what they made in person. They also said they had authorized nobody to go round getting any document signed or designating their bonded warehouse as the one chosen, and they felt equally sure that Collector Arthur had not sanctioned the use of mis name in the matter. They intended to apply, however, for whatever business they could get in a legitimate manner, and felt that they could give general satisfaction, as they owned the largest and best store in the district, and having had eighteen months' experience in the business were fully capable of giving general satisfaction. During the time they had been in the business were fully capable of giving general satisfaction. During the time they had been in the business they claimed never to nave lost a single parcel. They also said they were not aware that four companies had signed a document agreeing to make use of their bonded warehouse. Their store was the most centrally located in the district and of easy access to every steamship company. They had no fault to find with the target and they be deep the rates on their principal line of goods (dry goods) about forty per cent.

the tarif, almongh it reduced the rates on their principal line of goods (dry goods) about forty percent.

From the above investigation it appears that Messix. Leet & Stocking have obtained the bonded warehouse business for the Inman, National, Anchor and French lines of steamers. The agents of two of these lines, the National and the French, appear to have signed without the knowledge of such a clause in the order published yesterday, which reads as follows:—"Warehouses so designated will not be changed, except for cause." There was a meeting held vesterday at noon in the office of the Bremen line, No. 2 Bowling green, by the agents of the different steamship companies. The Inman, National, Cunard, Bremen, Hamburg, Anchor, French and other lines were represented. The main object of the meeting was to consult upon some memorial to Congress in which the different steamship companies petitioned that they might be allowed to own their own warehouses in the same way as the Bremen and Cunard lines have done for the past six or seven years. Most of the agents announced their willingness to sign such a petition, as it would chable them to ould covered sheds for storehouses when they get their new docks under way.

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Hudson River Ruilroud in Hudson Street-Proposed Removal of Public Offices-The Water Meter Swindle.

The weekly meeting of the above Board was held yesterday, President Cochrane in the chair. The following business was transacted:-INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Alderman Wilder moved that a communication

be sent to the Mayor, asking him to furnish a list of Inspectors of Elections who have qualified for office. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Alderman Van Schalck submitted a resolution

as to the occupation of Hudson street by the Hudson River Railroad, and that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to take away the obstructions from Duane street to Canal street. Approved, STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.

Alderman FALCONER moved that a communication be addressed to the Street Cleaning Commission, inquiring as to the obstacles that exist in the way of the Commission obtaining the thorough cleaning of the streets, the condition of which has proved so prejudicial to the health of the imbabitants of the city. Approved.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A derman VAN SCHAI K moved that information be obtained from the engineers of the bepartment of Works, Docks and Board of Health as to the best means, in their judgment, for obtaining rapid transit in the city. Approved.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

An application from the firm of John O'Brien & Oc. to be appointed printers and stationers to the Board, accompanied by a report from the Committee on Printing recommending the above firm, was read. Public Works be directed to take away the obstruc-

Board, accompanied by a report from the Committee on Frinting recommending the above firm, was read.

Alderman Falconer, as one of the committee, presented a minority report, in which he said that the printing for last year cost \$76,132 59 and the stationery \$97,103. This year for two months it had cost only \$1,500, and he desired that the work be submitted to public competition. After a short discussion the reported on at the next meeting.

The Committee on Salaries and Officers reported a recommendation to the heads of all the city departments to pay the laborers employed by them \$2.50 per day from the time of the resolution signed by the Mayor.

Alterman Coman moved that the resolution be laid over, and explained the difficulty in this question, which was that the last onarter had caused the price of labor to be fixed by the heads of departments, and that Mr. Sveeny, when Commissioner of Parks, had lowered the rate to \$2 per day. Mr. Tweed had continued it at \$2.54, and that it was in the power of the Legislature only to deal with this question.

The resolution was adopted and the amendment was lost.

Alderman Conner moved, which was adopted manimants, that the Clerk be instructed 16 incurre

was lost.

Alderman Conner moved, which was adopted unanimously, that the Clerk be instructed to inquire of the Commissioner of each department the amount now pand per day to laborers, and that he report such communication to the Poard.

report such communication to the Board.

Alderman Vance reported the report of the special committee appointed to report upon the expecial committee appointed to report upon the expediency of leasing the building and ground on the northeasterly corner of Danne and Church streets, owned by the Society of the New York Hospital.

The committee stated that the office of the present departments outside the city parks, cost 5,5,350 per year; that the rent demanded for the present building is \$25,000 per year, and that the cost of fitting up the building for the purposes of the departments would cost \$29,000. Resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to lease this building and authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to take possession of the building were also resported.

to take possession of the building were also reported.

The report was ordered to be printed and made a
special order at the next meeting of the Board.

THE WATER MERER SWINDLE.

A letter was read from the Commissioner of Publie Works, enclosing the contract with William M.

Tweed, as Commissioner of Public Works and Mr.

Navarro, for water meters, withessed by Mr. Alexander Frear, for a supply of water meters at \$70
each. A resolution was adopted requesting the
Corporation Counsel to jurnish an opinion as to the
powers of the Board to annul this contract, and to
report at the next meeting of the Board.

Other routine business was adopted, and the
Board adjourned aboat six o'clock.

# BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Alderment met yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Otis T. Hall, President.

Early in the meeting the lobby was but half fulls but toward the termination of the proceedings it became as crowded as usual, the unwashed and

but toward the termination of the proceedings is became as crowded as usual, the unwashed and unlettered being largely represented. Evidently is was more comfortable to sit and see some fun and have a quiet smoke (there were a few smoking).

Mr. Healty presented a petition, signed by Messrs. W. H. Batchelor, 16 Bond street; Thomas J. Townsend, 16 Great Jones street; A. J. Johnson, 11 Great Jones atreet; Frederick Palmer, 24 Bond street and 27 Great Jones street; J. W. Schermornorn & Co. George F. Demorest, 13 Great Jones street; P. S. Halstead, James Hayes and others, on benaif of the owners of and parties interested in real estate in the city affected by the proposed extension of Largyette place from Great Jones street to Bleecker street, remonstating and objecting to the discontinuance of the proceeding, on the ground that such extension, when carried out, will be of great public benefit, and praying that the Board will not concur in the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen to discontinue such proceeding, and finally asking to be heard personally in the matter.

Mr. PINCKNEY presented a petition from a number of property owners against the proposed extension, which, the petitioners say, is of such a limited character that it will be of no practical benefit to the property owners or to the city at large, and they at the same time object to the assessment of \$300,000 for that purpose.

Mr. CONNOR presented a remonstrance against the contemplated extension on the part of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. GALVIN then offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works be and the same are hereby directed to open Public Works be and the same are hereby directed to open

Mr. Carvis field to the Committee on Street Pavements:

Resolved, That the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Public Works be and the same are hereby directed to open the bids for paving Finia avecage with Ginder improved stone pavement without selay.

Mr. Connot then made a motion similar to that passed by the Board of Addermen, suggesting that retrenchment and economy be sought to be attained in some other way than by reducing the wages of the laborers, who could not afford to be cut down while the officers are drawing immense salaries, and recommending that not less than \$1.50 per day be pand to the laborers employed in the Departments of Finia Works and Public Parks. The motion was carried.

An invitation from the convention of Irish societies to review the procession on the 1sta inst., in commemoration of the national anniversary of Ireland, was read and accepted.

After the despatch of some unimportant matters he papers from the Board of Aldermen were then taken up. When the resolution rescinding the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed October 11, 1869, to extend Lafayette place, was called up, the Clerk found some difficulty in deciphering a portion of the Daper. Several members moved that it be sent back to the Board of Aldermen proceed to the Aldermanic chamber and obtain an explanation of the document.

Mr. O'Brien moved that general orders be taken up, the said there was a large amount of business to be transacted, and no time should be lost. The

Aldermanic champer and obtain an explanation of the document.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved that general orders be taken up. He said there was a large amount of business to be transacted, and no thine should be lost. The Clerk was about to read one of the general orders when Mr. Pinckney, who had not leit the Chamber, said the resolutions relating to the extension of Lafayette place appeared to be intelligible and regular, and at his request the committee were discharges.